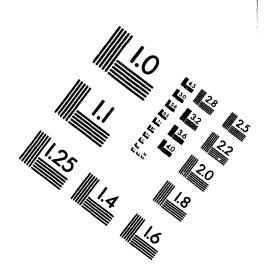
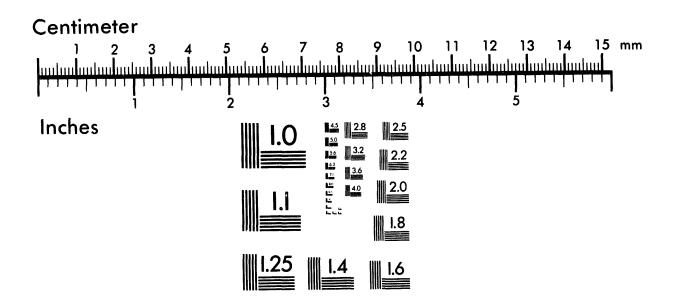


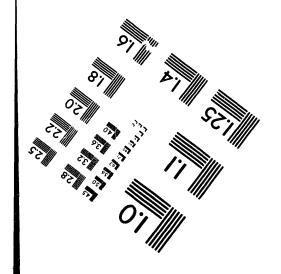


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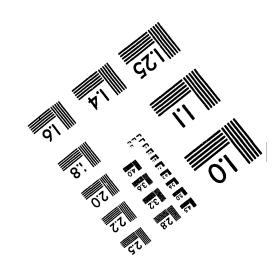
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3rd Quarter, Fiscal Year 1994

POST WATERFLOOD CO2 MISCIBLE FLOOD IN LIGHT OIL, FLUVIAL - DOMINATED DELTAIC RESERVOIRS.

DE - FC22 - 93BC14960

TEXACO EXPLORATION AND PRODUCTION INC.

JULY 15, 1994

Award Date: June 1, 1993. Completion Date: December 31, 1997

Government Award for Current Fiscal Year \$ 1,081,850.89

Sami Bou-Mikael Project Manager (Texaco) (DOE) Chandra Nautiyal COR Contract Specialist (DOE) John Augustine

Reporting Period: April 1, 1994 Though June 30, 1994

U.S./DOE Patent Clearence is not required prior to the publication of this document

DISTRIBUTION OF THIS DOCUMENT IS UNLIMITED

THE PASSISTANCE DIV.

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POST WATERFLOOD CO₂ MISCIBLE FLOOD IN LIGHT OIL FLUVIAL DOMINATED DELTAIC RESERVOIRS"

"DE-FC22-93BC14960"

TECHNICAL PROGRESS REPORT 3rd QUARTER, 1994.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY.

production from the Port Neches CO₂ continue to improve. five wells responded to CO₂ injection and currently flowing with the exception of well #6, which has been placed on gas lift to draw the CO₂ to the vicinity. Current production is about 400 BOPD from the five producing wells. Total CO₂ injection is averaging 10 MMCFD, including 4 MMCFD purchased from Cardox and 6 MMCFD of recycled gas. Reservoir pressure increased from 2697 psi in May, to 2890 psi in June due to over-injection. An additional water injection pump was installed to handle the increasing volume of produced water. Also a workover was performed on Well # 33 to take out the gas lift valves and eliminate communication.

Two papers were presented at the SPE/DOE symposium that was held in tulsa this april. The screening model has been released to the DOE and was made public during the month of May.

3rd QUARTER (1994) OBJECTIVES.

The objectives for the third quarter of 1994 as stated in the previous quarterly report and their status are as follow:

* Continue to inject CO_2 in all wells to distribute the gas throughout the reservoir and allow maximum contact with the remaining oil.

This objective has been achieved by injecting the CO₂ in three wells: # 7, #36 and 1-H. While water is being injected in two wells located on the periphery of the reservoir: # 17 and # 10. Recently we switched water and CO₂ injection between the center and the peripheral wells, except for the horizontal well that remained a CO₂ injector. On one hand this will improve the sweep efficiency and reduce the excess gas production from high GAR wells, on the other hand it will stimulate well #6 area of the reservoir. Also consideration is given to the idea of placing the center wells on production, provided we maintain a balanced withdrawal rate and stable reservoir pressure. This idea will be evaluated using the reservoir model prior to field implementation.

* Monitor production response, reservoir pressure, oil and gas analysis, water injection and radioactive tracers to optimize production and build a more effective reservoir model.

The reservoir performance is monitored on a daily basis by the field and office personnel to ensure prudent and safe operations. produced and injected fluids are monitored in order to maintain a balanced withdrawal rate (Fig 1) and operate the reservoir near or at the MMP. Reservoir pressure, fluid analysis and tracer analysis are also monitored bimonthly, and can be accelerated if deemed necessary. A new AGA-8 equation has been introduced to improve the accuracy of the electronic metering of gaseous CO2. Plots of the production and yield vs. time are kept for the reservoir and on well by well basis as shown in figures 2 - 8. The above data collected in addition to the 3-D surveys will be used to build a new and improved compositional model. By building a strata model to account for reservoir heterogeneity (K, θ and sand distribution), integrating reservoir and geological data, the compositional model will be more useful to predict future reservoir performance.

* Continue our modeling efforts to improve the compositional model by building a strata model to account for reservoir heterogeneity in K, θ and sand distribution.

Texaco intended to utilize the compositional model to assist in project operations and as a predictive tool for input in the economic model for strategic and tactical planning. For this reason, continuous improvement of the compositional model is a part of the ongoing effort in that direction. Utilizing advanced technology such as 3-D seismic, workbench and Stratamodel software, Texaco's engineers and geoscientists will refine the reservoir model to match production history and predict future reservoir performance.

Texaco's geoscientists are currently developing the Stratamodel that fully describe and characterize the reservoir utilizing well information from logs and other wellbore attributes to determine sand development and reservoir properties distribution, in order to predict the reservoir fluid flow behavior.

DISCUSSION OF RESULTS - FIELD OPERATIONS.

The reservoir pressure measured in well # 6 has increased from 2697 psi to 2890 psi over a two months period. This was coupled by a production increase from 300 BOPD to 400 BOPD. However, monthly production was adversely affected because of the down time

on well #33 due to communication. A workover was performed on the well during the month of May to pull the tubing and remove the gas lift valves to correct communication. Also well #6 was placed on gas lift in an attempt to draw the CO₂ front to the well and establish early production. The pumping capacity for produced water has been increased to 3000 BWPD. This will have an impact on improving our oil production capacity, and prevent loss of reservoir pressure.

the following is a list of the most recent well tests taken on June 18, 1994 for all producing and injection wells:

```
Khun #15R 143 BOPD, 584 BWPD, 1919 MCFD, 15 CHOKE, 1160 TBG.
KHUN #38 66 BOPD, 484 BWPD, 170 MCFD, 34 CHOKE, 140 TBG.
Khun #33 156 BOPD, 819 BWPD, 3018 MCFD, 29 CHOKE, 910 TBG.
Stark #8 26 BOPD, 78 BWPD, 1680 MCFD, 12 CHOKE, 1010 TBG.
Khun #6 0 BOPD, 140 BWPD, 20 MCFD, 48 CHOKE, 110 TBG.
Khun #14 45 BOPD, 1455 BWPD, 920 MCFD, 34 CHOKE, 590 TBG.
```

Marg Area 1#1H	3803 MCFD,	1390 TAG,	48	CHOKE,
STARK #7	1145 BWPD,	1600 TAG,	OL	CHOKE,
KHUN #36	4069 MCFD,	1400 TAG,	48	CHOKE,
KHUN #17	1242 BWPD,	1740 TAG,	48	CHOKE,
STARK #10	3746 MCFD,	1460 TAG,	37	CHOKE,

Average production and injection volumes for this quarter are:

Oil Production: 371 BOPD,
Water Production: 3004 BWPD,
Gas Production: 5736 MMCFD,
Water Injection: 2170 BWPD,
CO₂ Injection: 9423 MMCFD.
Net Injection: 844 RBPD.

DISCUSSION OF RESULTS - TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER.

Texaco has presented two papers at the recent SPE/DOE symposium in Tulsa. Also, as a part of the technology transfer plan Texaco held several presentations in Midland area, concerning the use of the screening model. Participants from other major and independent oil companies were present (appendix A). The screening model has been released to the DOE and the public in late May 1994.

SAIC is continuing its work on the environmental regulations and constrains facing CO₂ projects of this type. this topical report should be published before the end of the year. Louisiana State University is gathering information on Fluvial Dominated Deltaic Reservoirs, using the Louisiana office data base that was provided in the first 1994 quarterly report.

4th OUARTER (1994) OBJECTIVES.

* Alter the injection pattern of the CO₂ and water injection wells to contact the majority of the reservoir oil, to achieve optimum recovery, and to improve sweep efficiency.

Well 17 inject about 5 MMCFD CO2 (to stimulate well Khun #6).

Well 1H inject 2.5 MMCFD CO2.

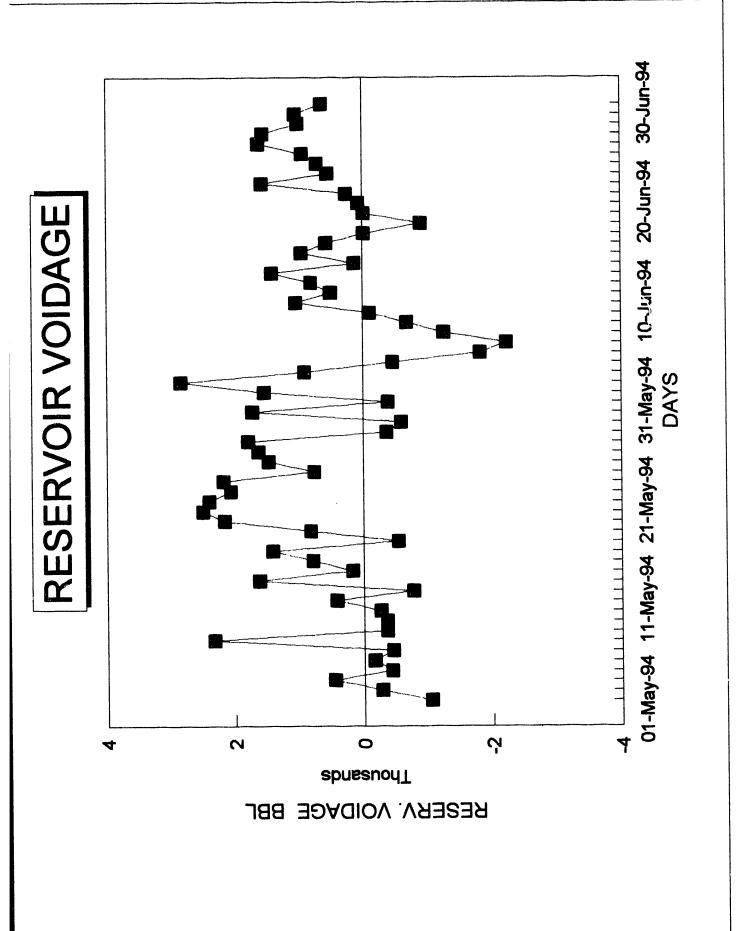
Well 10 inject 2.5 MMCFD CO2.

Well 36 inject 1500 BWPD.

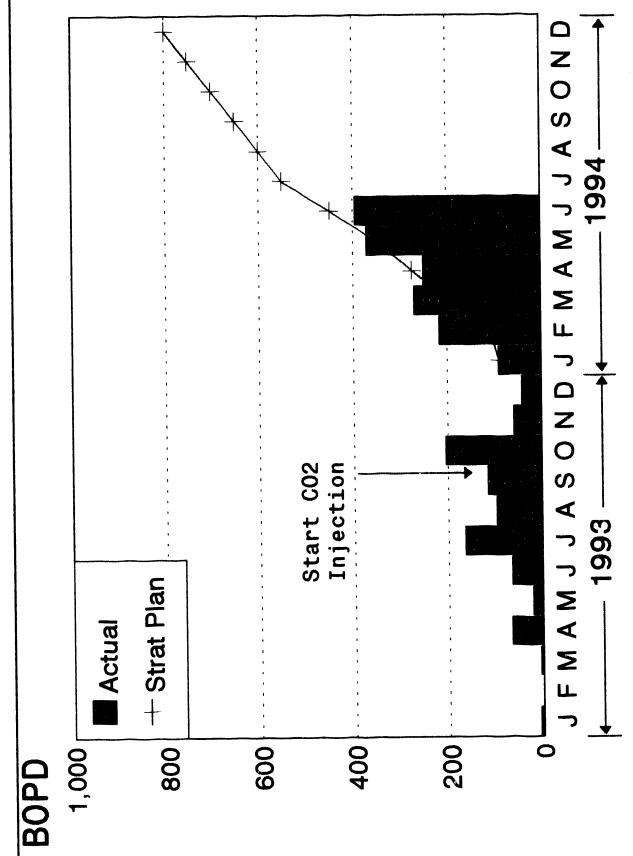
Well 7 inject 1500 BWPD.

Alternating water and CO_2 will assist in reducing the mobility of the CO_2 an improve the sweep efficiency of the reservoir. We are currently considering one Huff-Puff cycle on well Khun #6 if it does not respond to CO_2 in well Khun #17.

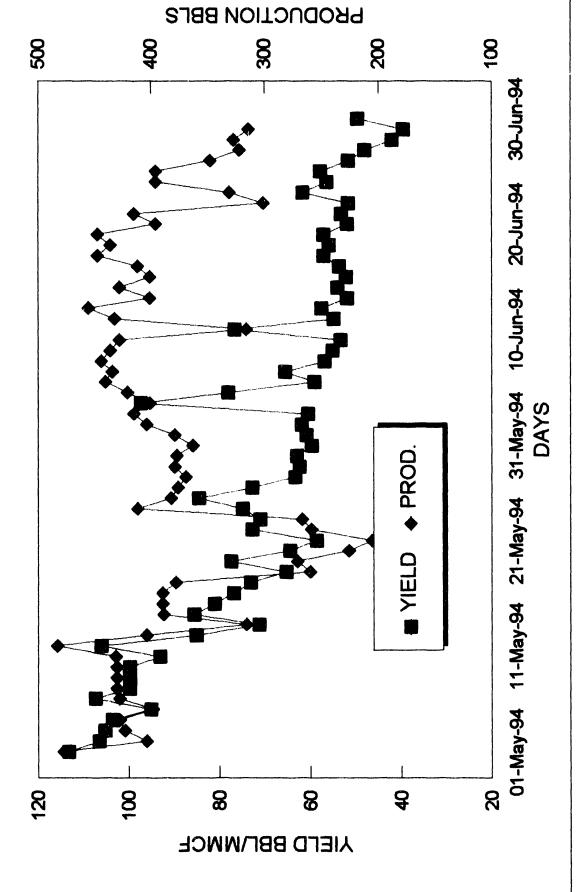
- * Continue to monitor production response, reservoir pressure, oil and gas analysis, water injection and radioactive tracers to optimize production and to build a more effective reservoir model.
- * Build a detailed strata model to use it in the development of the improved compositional model. The
- * Adjust the production forecast if necessary, based on actual reservoir performance.



Port Neches CO₂ Project Allocated Production

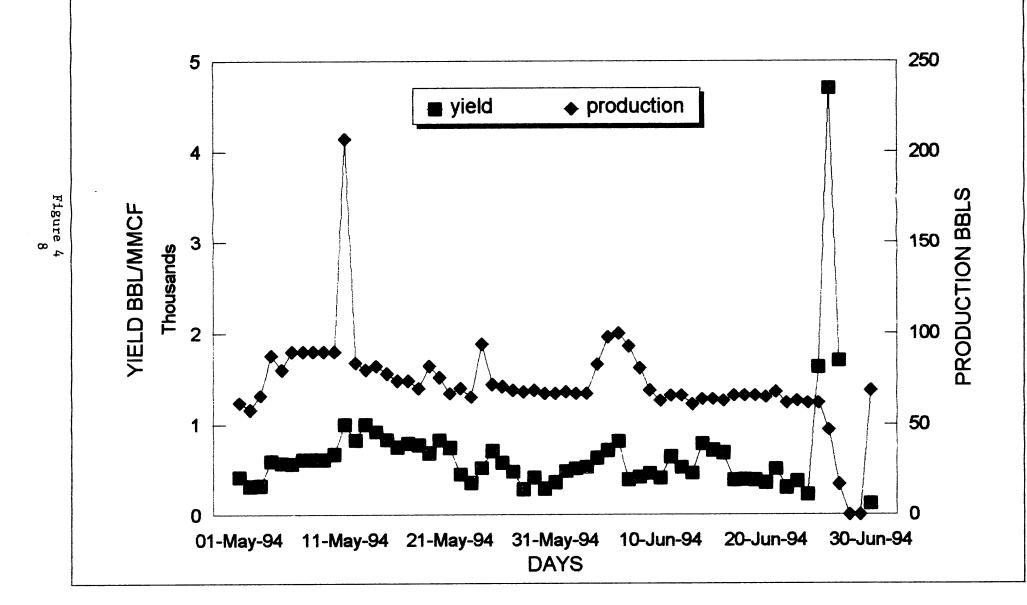


PORT NECHES FIELD RESVR YIELD & PROD. VS.TIME



PORT NECHES FIELD

WELL #38 YIELD & PROD. VS.TIME



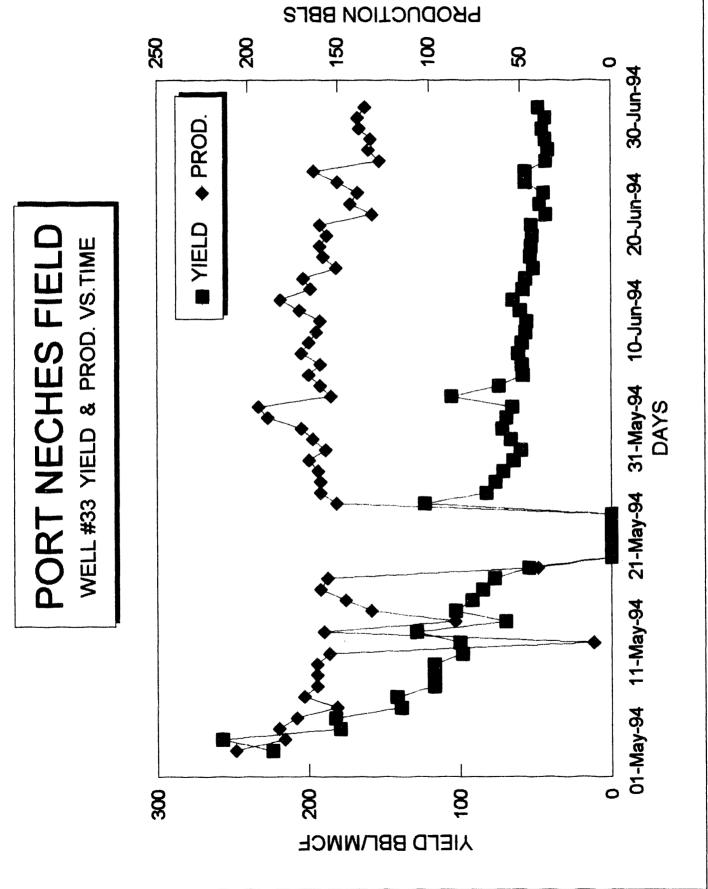
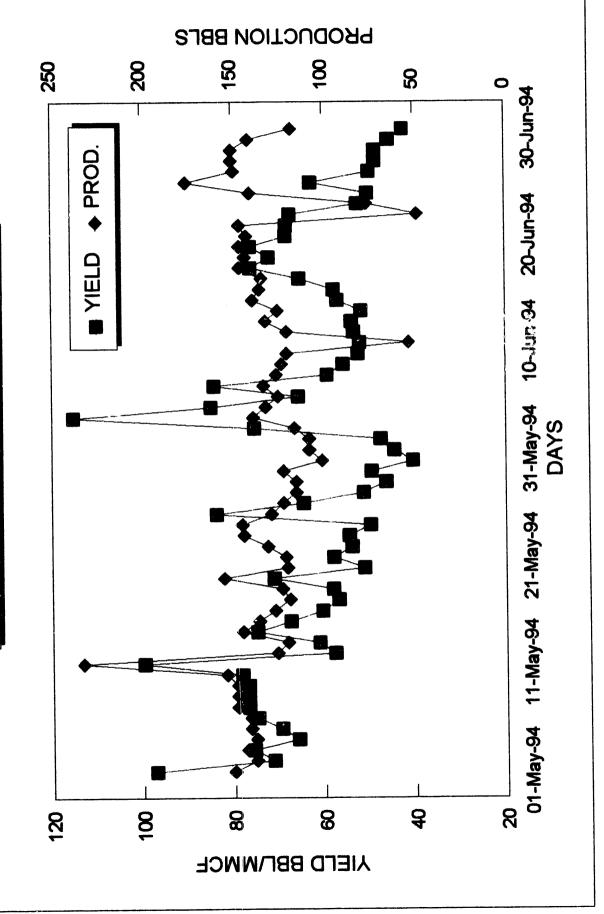


Figure 5

PORT NECHES FIELD WELL#15R YIELD, PROD. VS.TIME



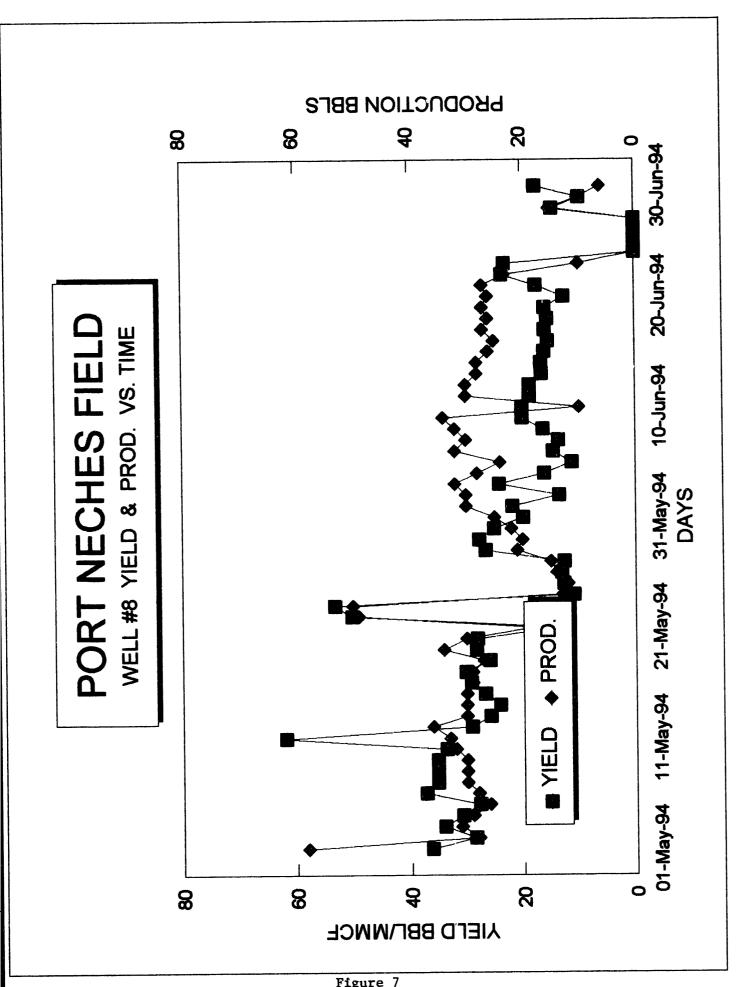


Figure 7

PRODUCTION BBLS **4** 8 5 8 8 ß 20-Jun-94 PORT NECHES FIELD WELL #14 YIELD & PROD. VS.TIME 10-Jun-94 ◆ production 01-May-94 11-May-94 21-May-94 31-May-94 DAYS yield B 8 150 8 **JIELD BBL/MMCF**

Figure 8

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY MILESTONE SCHEDULE [] PLAN [X] STATUS REPORT

FORM APPROVED **DOE F1332.3** OMB NO. 1901-1400 (11 - 84)2. REPORTING PERIOD 1. TITLE 3. IDENTIFICATION NUMBER Post Waterflood CO2 Miscible Flood in a Light Oil Fluvial Dominated Deltaic Reservoir | Apr. 1, 1994 — Jun. 30, 1994 DE-FC22-93BC14960 5. START DATE 4. PARTICIPANT NAME AND ADDRESS June 1, 1993 Texaco Exploration and Production inc. 6. COMPLETION DATE 400 Poydras St. December 31, 1997 New Orleans, LA 70130 FY 10. PERCENT CURRENT FISCAL YEAR FY FY FY 7. ELEMENT 8. REPORTING 9. DURATION 1994 1995 1996 1997 COMPLETE ELEMENT CODE 1993 2Q 3Q 4Q a. Plan b. Actual Oct Nov Dec Jan Feb 2Q 3Q 4Q Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep 1Q 1Q 100% Geologic & 100% 1.1 Engineering 100% 100% Extraction 1.2 Technology A Recording Daily 40% 40% 2.1 Production Reservoir Во C 45% 45% 2.2 Charac terization Ε FV Site Operation D 5 80% 80% 2.3 Field Work CO2 30% 30% 2.4 G H EH&S Monitoring & 40% 40% 2.5 Compliance 100% 100% CO2 Screening 3.1 Model 3.2 Environmental 40% 40% Analysis X 10% 10% 3.3 FDD Database & Model 11 40% 40% Technical 3.4 Publications 11. SIGNATURE OF PARTICIPANT'S PROJECT MANAGER AND DATE

Endex removed

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY MILESTONE SCHEDULE [] PLAN [X] SCHEDULE (ATTACHMENT)

DOE F1332.3 ATTACHMENT

11 - 84)				
1. TITLE			2. REPORTING PERIOD	3. IDENTIFICATION NUMBER
Post Waterflood	CO2 Miscib	le Flood in a Light Oil Fluvial Dominated Deltaic Reservoir	Apr. 1, 1994 - Jun. 30, 1994	DE-FC22-93BC1496
4. PARTICIPANT				5. START DATE
Texaco Explorati	on and Pro	duction inc.		June 1, 1993
400 Poydras St.				6. COMPLETION DATE
New Orleans, LA	70130			December 31, 1997
MAJOR EVENTS	DATE	DESCRIPTION	STATUS	
1	10/15/92	TASK 1.1 - GEOLOGICAL RESERVOIR DESCRIPTION AND LAB TESTS	COMPLETED	
2		TASK 1.2 - PHASE 1 RESERVOIR SIMULATION	COMPLETED	
3		TASK 2.1 - RECEIVE DOE APPROVAL TO INJECT CO2	COMPLETED	
4	08/01/93	TASK 2.2 - RESERVOIR PRESSURE IS RAISED TO 2700 PSI BY WATER INJECTIO	N COMPLETED	
5		TASK 2.3 - CO2 INJECTION AND PRODUCTION FACILITY IS COMPLETED	COMPLETED	
6		TASK 2.4 - CO2 PIPELINE IS INSTALLED	COMPLETED	
7		TASK 2.5 - NEPA CATEGORICAL EXCLUSION IS RECEIVED	COMPLETED	
8		TASK 3.1 - SPE PAPER AND RELEASE OF CO2 SCREENING MODEL	COMPLETED	
9	12/31/94	TASK 3.2 - TOPICAL REPORT ON ENVIRONMENTAL CONSTRAINTS	PROJECT 40% COMPL	ETE
10	12/31/95	TASK 3.3 - TOPICAL REPORT ON FDD DATABASE	PROJECT 10% COMPL	ETE
11	12/31/97	TASK 3.4 - SPE PAPER ON RESERVOIR CHARACTERIZATION	1ST SPE PAPER PRESI	NTED
INTERMEDIATE	0475	DECORIDEION	STATUS	
EVENTS	DATE	DESCRIPTION	SIXIOS	
A	12/31/97	TASK 2.1 - FINAL PROJECT REPORT	TO BE COMPLETED DI	JRING 1997
В	12/31/93	TASK 2.2 - UPDATED RESERVOIR MODEL COMPLETED	COMPLETED	
c -	12/01/94	TASK 2.2 - CONVENTIONAL CORE ANALYZED IN POLK 'B' #39 WELL	TO BE PERFORMED D	JRING 1995
D	04/30/93	TASK 2.3 - 10 WELL WORKOVER PROGRAM COMPLETED	COMPLETED	
Ē	10/01/93	TASK 2.3 - HORIZONTAL CO2 INJECTION WELL DRILLED, POLK "B" #2 W/O PER	FORMED HORIZ. WELL COMPLE	TE, POLK "B" W/O CANCELLE
F -	12/01/94	TASK 2.3 - VERTICAL CO2 INJECTION WELL DRILLED (POLK "B" #39)	TO BE DRILLED DURIN	G 1995
G	06/10/93	TASK 2.5 - PERMIT FOR CO2 PIPELINE RECEIVED FROM ARMY CORPS OF ENGI	NEERS COMPLETED	
H -	06/30/93	TASK 2.5 - HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE PLAN SUBMITTED TO DOE	COMPLETED	
1	12/31/97	TASK 2.5 - FINAL HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE PLAN SUBMITTED TO DOE	TO BE COMPLETED DE	JRING 1997
		TASK 3.1 - CO2 SCREENING MODEL FINAL REPORT SUBMITTED TO DOE	COMPLETED	
j	12/31/94	TAGR 3.1 - COZ SOTILETINO MODEL TIMAL TILL OTT CODMITTED TO SEE		MPLETED IN SPRING, 1995

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